OCTOBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3046.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1788.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States; and for appointing electors on the part of this state, for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

WHEREAS the constitution of the United States declares and directs, that "the house of representatives in the Congress of the United States shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, that the electors in each state shall have the requisite qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, that until the enumeration therein pointed out of the citizens of the United States shall be made, the number of representatives for this state shall be eight." And that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof."

And whereas it is further declared and directed in and by the said constitution, that for the purposes of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress."

And whereas the convention which framed the said constitution, resolved, that as soon as the conventions of nine states should have ratified the said constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which should have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution. And that after such publication, the electors shall be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected.

And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, by their act of the thirteenth day of September, in the present year, reciting that the said constitution had been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, did resolve, that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states ratifying the said constitution before the said day, and that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a President.

And whereas a convention duly appointed by the people of this state did, by their act of the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in the name of the said people, assent to and ratify the said constitution: In order therefore to carry the said constitution into effect,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the election of representatives, agreeably to the said constitution and the directions of this act, to serve in the Congress of the said United States, shall be held by the citizens thereof, qualified to vote for members of Assembly, on the last Wednesday in November next, and of electors, agreeably to the said constitution, on the first Wednesday of January next, of which elections due notice shall be given by the Sheriffs of the respective counties, agreeably to the election laws of this state, at the places in the city of Philadelphia, and in the several counties of this state, prescribed by the election laws aforesaid, in like manner as in and by the said election laws is directed for the election of members of the General Assembly of this state; and all and every officer and person whose duty it is or may be to attend, conduct and regulate, according to the election laws of this state, the general election to be held on the second Tuesday in October next, are hereby authorised, enjoined and required to attend, conduct and regulate the elections herein directed to be held for the purposes aforesaid, in like manner as in and by the said election laws is directed; and the several powers and authorities to them given by the laws of this state, relating to the election of members of Assembly of this state, are and shall be continued and vested in the said officers and persons respectively, for the purposes of holding and conducting the said elections to be held in pursuance of the directions of this act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the powers and authorities aforesaid were herein particularly enumerated and expressed; and in case of the death, absence or inability of any of the said officers or persons, before the holding the elections in and by this act directed to be held, others shall be chosen or appointed in their stead, according to the directions of the said election laws. And all and every person and persons who shall or may be guilty of any neglect or abuse of the said election laws, or of any part thereof, at any election to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be prosecuted and punished, in the same manner as if he or they was or were guilty of the like neglects, abuses or breaches of the said election laws, in the election of representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this state.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person coming to vote for electors, agreeably to the said constitution and the directions of this act, shall deliver in writing, on one ticket or piece of paper, the names of ten persons to be voted for as electors, agreeably to the said constitution, and for the purposes therein mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after the polls in the several districts shall be closed, and the votes of the electors cast up in manner and form directed by the laws of this state on that subject, the names of the several persons voted for at the several wards and districts in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, shall be written on parchment or paper, and the number of votes for each candidate in the wards and districts fairly enumerated and set down; which numbers shall be written in words at length, and not in figures only; and the tickets and other papers relating to the elections shall be sealed up and deposited, in manner and form as directed by the election laws of this state. And on such names and numbers being so set down and written, the judges of the several elections in the city of Philadelphia, and in each and every district in all and every county of this state, when assembled at the place for that purpose directed, shall respectively, within the space of three days after the said election, sign and seal the papers or instrument on which the same are so written, and shall make out, sign, seal and execute duplicate returns thereof; one whereof shall be delivered to the Prothonotary of the county, to be kept safely, and one other copy thereof shall be delivered to the Sheriff of the proper county, to be delivered or safely transmitted by him, within ten days after each respective election, to the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of this state, for the inspection and examination of the said Supreme Executive Council. And in the city of Philadelphia, and in such counties wherein the said election shall be holden at one place, the said elections shall be carried on and conducted, and the return thereof made, in like manner as is herein directed. And the said Supreme Executive Council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments aforesaid, from the said city, and each and every of the counties aforesaid, shall enumerate and ascertain the numbers of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid chosen as representatives or electors respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation issued by the said Council, duly signed by the President, and without delay dispersed through the state, the names of the eight persons highest in votes of the electors throughout the state, and in consequence duly elected and chosen as representatives of and for the state in the Congress of the United States; and the names of the ten persons highest in votes, and therefore elected as electors, agreeably to the constitution aforesaid. And the said Supreme Executive Council shall, so soon as conveniently may be after such examination and declaration, transmit the same, together with the documents on which it is founded, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, to be by him delivered to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, when they shall be assembled at the time and place by the present Congress of the United States directed and fixed on.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the electors, so as aforesaid to be chosen, shall assemble on the first Wednesday in February next, at the borough of Reading, and shall perform the duties enjoined on them by the said constitution, agreeably to the directions thereof; and the same allowance of mileage and daily wages, when travelling to, remaining at and returning from the place aforesaid, shall be paid them, and each and every of them, as is by law allowed and paid to members of Assembly of this commonwealth; the same to be paid by the Treasurer of this state, or the Treasurer of the counties in which such electors respectively reside, on warrants signed by the President of the meeting of such electors, if any they shall choose, or by the majority of such electors, exclusive of the person in whose favor such warrants may or shall be respectively drawn.

Signed, by Order of the House,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Saturday, *the fourth day of* October, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty and eight.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucke) Aug. 24.

Extract from the JOURNALS of a CONVENTION held at Danville the 28th day of July, 1788.

Resolved, Whereas it appears to the members of this convention, that the United States in Congress assembled, have for the present declined to ratify the compact entered into between the legislature of Virginia and the people of this district, respecting the erection of the district into an independent state; in consequence of which the powers vested in this convention are dissolved, and whatever order or resolution they pass cannot be considered as having any legal force or obligation; but being anxious for the safety and prosperity of ourselves and constituents, do earnestly recommend to the good people inhabiting the several counties within the district, each to elect five representatives on the times of holding their courts in the month of October next, to meet at Danville on the first Monday in November following, to continue in office until the 1st day of January, 1790, and that they delegate to their said representatives, full powers to take such measures for obtaining admission of the district as a separate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the river Mississippi, as may appear most conducive to those important purposes: and also to form a constitution of government for the district, and organize the same when they shall judge it necessary, or to do and accomplish whatever on a consideration of the state of the district may in their opinion promote its interests.

Resolved, That the elections directed by the preceding resolution be held at the court house of each county, and continued from day to day for five days including the first.

Resolved, That the sheriffs within the respective counties of this district be requested to hold the said elections, and make return thereof to the clerk of the supreme court immediately after the same are finished, and also to deliver to each representative so elected a certificate of his election; and in case there should be no sheriff in either of the said counties, or he should refuse to act, that any two acting magistrates then present may superintend and conduct the said elections, and make returns and grant certificates in the same manner the sheriffs are requested to do.

Resolved, That every free male inhabitant of each county within the said district has a right to vote at the said elections within their respective counties.

Resolved, That a majority of the Members so elected be a quorum to proceed to business.

Resolved, That if the said convention should not make a House on the first Monday in November, any three or more members then assembled may adjourn from day to day for five days next ensuing, and if a convention should not then be formed at the end of the fifth day, that they may then adjourn to any day they think proper not exceeding one month.

Resolved, That the sheriff of each county, or the said magistrates as the case may be, read, or cause to be read, the aforesaid resolutions on each day immediately preceding the opening of the said elections.

Ordered, That the president do request the printer of the Kentucke Gazette to publish the proceedings and resolves of Congress by him laid before the convention, also such of the proceedings of this convention as the president shall think proper, and in particular that the printer continue to publish weekly until the 1st of October next, the recommendation for electing another convention, and the several resolutions relative thereto.

A true copy,
THOMAS TODD, C. C.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 17.

Yesterday Rawlins Lownds, Esquire, waited upon the city council and informed them, that he was co-executor to Henry Peronneau, Esquire, and in looking over his papers had found a memorandum to the following purport: that his father and uncle had bequeathed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds currency, for the benefit of the poor of Charleston. This money had been put out on interest, on the security of a bond of three capital planters: which bond he had preserved with great care, and had written on the back of a case in which it was contained, the interest of this bond to be appropriated to the benefit of the poor of Charleston for ever. Mr. Peronneau adds a query, whether the money had not better be paid to the church wardens for the use of the poor; but as an act of the legislature had taken away the power of regulating the poor from the church wardens, and vested that right in the city council, he thought himself justified in offering to them the bond, which had incurred, from non-payment of the interest, a forfeiture of the penalty, and therefore amounted to the sum of four hundred pounds sterling. An action so truly benevolent and honourable was received with the respect it deserved, and the honorable gentleman deposited the bond with the intendant, and retired.

Copy of a letter from Mr. M'Gilvery to George Whitefield, Esq;

Little Tallasse, August 12, 1788.

"SIR,

"I am glad to hear you had a tolerable journey home, as we were not without apprehensions for your safety, on your setting out. M'Donald has been safely here, and has given me a particular account of the effects of Sevier's tour through the Cherokee nation; the death of the Cherokee chief, called the Tassel, and others. That barbarian, I am told, is meditating another expedition for accomplishing the total extirpation of the Cherokees. You gave me a very affecting account of the unhappy condition of those distressed people, and you say representations are made to procure them relief: really I don't know what to think of a government that is compelled to wink at such outrages: it must not have the least vigour or energy, when it cannot enforce its own laws. What may be the effects of the new constitution is to be proved. It is adopted, and I suppose set to sleep. Don't think I speak too hard---I wish the matter was otherwise, for the general good. I believe all you say of the gentlemen commissioners, but were they selected of the best and wisest on earth, yet it is of no avail, if they are not authorised to restore to us our just rights: it is to no purpose that we could meet, without that is done; and as they tell me that requisition I made to that effect is out of their instructions, the negociations of course rest here. Milford shall hear your talk, as shall D. M'G. and Co. I wish you, my good friend, every happiness, and may God preserve you five hundred years.

I remain, with true regard,
Your very humble servant,
ALEX. M'GILVERY."

George Whitefield, Esq.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Sept. 17.

Accounts from the western counties in this state mention the people being very dissatisfied with the doings of the convention; that they generally have chosen federalists to represent them in the next Assembly.---In the county of Rowan, Generals Rutherford and Lock are left out, in consequence of their voting against the constitution in the convention---Messrs. Caldwell and Gator are chosen in their room, and Mr. Steel for Salisbury. In the county of Lincoln, there were federal and anti-federal candidates: the anti-federals had not a single vote; Colonel Dickson, Dr. M'Lane, and Mr. Perkins were chosen. Mecklenburgh have chosen Major Grimes, Caleb Phifer, and ----- Douglass, Esquires. The county of Surry have elected federalists also-----have not heard the gentlemens names who are chosen.

PETERSBURG, October 2.

At no period since the establishment of our liberty were the affairs of our country more seriously interesting than now.---Congress having fixed on a time for commencing proceedings under the new constitution, it behoves every citizen to pay some attention to the important subject. The invaluable privilege of representation, the enjoyment of the rights of freemen, and the advantages of political liberty, have been already sufficiently impressed on our minds---they are blessings the most exalted and important which society can boast of, and ought to pervade and animate the citizens of every free government, for if these sacred rights are treated with indifference and inattention, we may have to lament that we ever became free and independent.---It is from a just and upright legislature that this country can expect to be relieved from her present embarrassments, and establish her future prosperity: and it is from that truly patriotic spirit which dignifies and adorns every friend of liberty, that we can preserve the blessings of peace and happiness.---Let us then with a becoming firmness investigate the characters of those candidates for power and pre-eminence, that may offer to represent us under the new constitution. To scrutinize those who may exhibit themselves to the public as the political guides of a whole community, is a duty we owe to mankind and our country: And if we should be so happy as to place our confidence in men of liberality, integrity and virtue, we may expect to transmit our independence to future generations---but if wicked men should step into authority, they will encourage animosities in every department of society, impede the progress of our government, obstruct all moral improvement, retard the operation of the most salutary laws, and promote the establishment of a government that may deprive us of all the privileges of freemen.

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Physicians' prescriptions and family receipts correctly and particularly attended to.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.

Capt. Brown, of the Hercules, who arrived here on Tuesday last, in 41 days from the Isle of May, informs us, that on the 24th of September, in lat. 36. 6. N. long. 66. 52.—he spoke a brig under Spanish colours, which had lost her mainmast. And on the 26th, in lat. 39, 39. N. long. 67. 30.—he spoke the brig Lord Dorchester, Swain, Master, from St. Vincents, bound to Shelburne, which had lost her main mast, boats, compasses, &c.——Capt. Brown hoisted out his boat, and put a compass on board; they got up a jury mast, so as to make good way on their course.

Extract of a letter from 'Statia, August 18.

"On the 18th ult. in lat. 33. 6. N. long. 71. 23. W. I fell in with a vessel bottom upwards. I went on board the bottom and scuttled her, found her to be a Bermuda sloop, loaded with flour, middlings, corn meal, and corn in hogsheads, some of the cargo of corn and flour was marked M, and she was from Philadelphia by the inspector's plugs in the flour.——I also spoke a schooner from North Carolina, belonging to Newburyport, James Murrell, in great want of sails, not having sufficient to carry her to any port. I supplied her with as many as I could spare."

October 3. The building for the manufacturing of window glass, and other glass ware, in this town, lately set up by a number of patriotic gentlemen, is of brick, in the form of a sugar loaf, and we hear will soon be completed. A large building, for the manufacturing of sail cloth, is also nearly completed. Large sums of money have been sent abroad for these necessary articles, which, it is hoped, will now be saved. The manufactory of the last article will occasion a ready market for hemp, which can easily be raised, and employ a number of industrious poor.

Wednesday last six waggons, with about 30 men, women and children, passed through Worcester, on their way to the Ohio---from whence we do not learn.

October 4. The many instances of the fatal effects of intemperance which daily occur, should serve as mementoes to those that think their "mountain stands strong." One day last week the remains of an unhappy victim to rum were carried to their long home. He died---shudder humanity!---he died in the street!

How many, whose prospects, at the commencement of their career in business, were fair and flattering---who reckoned upon establishing a solid reputation, and extensive, honorable connections in trade---whose bosoms beat with a laudable ambition to rise in the world, and be distinguished among their cotemporaries, how many such have fallen short: after a few years perseverance in the line that led infallibly to the point at which they aimed, (had their virtue proved superior to temptation and appetite) a miserable defection has taken place---and from very small deviations at the beginning, the maladay has spread until universal depravity has taken place.---Where one has been finally destroyed by having recourse to *rum* as a relief from trouble, thousands fall sacrifices to this enemy to mankind, who suffered the use of it to creep in upon them unawares, in the days of success and prosperity.

In the True Briton, a vessel lately arrived at St. Johns New-Brunswick, came sundry articles of cloathing, with some implements of husbandry, cash, &c. amounting in the whole in value to £500 sterling, being a donation from that truly christian society of people in England, called Quakers, to their bretheren in that province, to be distributed among them at the discretion of those gentlemen to whom they are consigned.

ALBANY, September 29.

On Thursday last his Excellency the Governor and other Commissioners returned to this city from Fort-Schuyler; where they have held treaties with the Onondaga and Oneida Indians.----These nations have ceded all their lands to the state. The lands on both sides of the river whereon the Onondaga village stands, being a tract of about nine miles in length and about eight miles in breadth, is to remain for ever for the use of the Onondagas; and the lands for one mile around the salt-lake, is to remain for the common benefit of the citizens of the state and the Onondagas, to furnish fuel for making salt: a very large tract is in like manner to remain for the use of the Oneidas.---The lands, so to remain for the Onondagas and the Oneidas, are however, not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner alienated or disposed of by these respective nations. A tract of four miles in breadth, and extending from the Line of Property to the western boundary of the Oneida territory, is also appropriated for the benefit of the Oneidas; and, with respect to which, they have a power to make leases for twenty-one years. The lands for one mile on each side of Fish-creek are to remain ungranted, and to be for the common benefit of the citizens of the state and the Oneidas, to encamp and land on; and an half mile square, at the distance of every six miles, along the northern bank of the Oneida lake, is to remain for the same purpose.

The Oneidas have stipulated, that a tract of ten miles square, on the north side of the Oneida lake, shall be granted to Mr. Penett, of Shenectady, as a benevolence from their nation to him; and a tract of two miles square is also to be granted to Mr. Perashe, in satisfaction of an injury done to him by one of their nation.

Of the lands reserved for the use of the Oneidas, the Stockbridge Indians, and also the New-England Indians, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Occum, are to have their present respective settlements. The former six miles square, and the latter two miles in breadth and three miles in length. The Oneidas have also requested, that a mile square, adjoining to the tract of Mr. Dean, and of the lands to be reserved for their own use, should be granted to Mr. Bleecker, in return for his frequent good offices to them.

One thousand crowns in silver, and goods to the amount of about two hundred pounds, were paid to the Onondagas, and the state is to allow them annually five hundred dollars.---Two thousand dollars in silver----goods to the amount of eight hundred pounds, and provisions to the amount of four hundred pounds, were paid to the Oneidas, and they are to be allowed annually six hundred dollars.

During the treaty, a deputation of about seventy persons from the Seneca nation, waited on the Commissioners. Their visit, however, was only intended as a mark of respect; their Sachems and principal Chiefs having, previous to the treaty at Fort-Schuyler, set out to attend the General Treaty at Muskingum.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Among other subjects proposed by the Royal Society of Physicians in Paris, at their annual meeting, we understand there is the following: To determine whether there really exist such disorders as may be termed hereditary in particular families; and whether it is in the power of physic to prevent the same, or to effect a radical cure when they have made some progress. The best memorial or answer, in French, Latin, or English, to this interesting query, will be entitled to the premium of six hundred livres, originally founded by his most Christian Majesty.

New Code of *Criminal Laws* in FRANCE, lately published by his Majesty.

Among the new regulations of the French monarch, are some which do infinite honor to the sovereign. Of the foremost of these is the ordinance relative to criminal jurisdiction. It breathes throughout a spirit of humanity, which indicates a mild and benevolent heart. The edict originated with M. de Callonne, and is fully described in his Requette du Roi.

The leading articles of this ordinance, totally set aside all those horrid principles of putting in prison, and even executing persons without a fair and open trial.

Article I. Abolishes the use of the Salettee, a piece of wood under which the prisoner stands during his trial. The prisoner shall have the liberty to sit or stand as he pleases.

Art. II. The accused shall not be deprived of his clothes, or any exterior mark of his rank; at the same time not to be allowed fire arms.

Art. III. The verdict must express the nature of the offence for which the prisoner is condemned.

Art. IV. No person can be condemned without there be a majority of two of the court against him.—In matters of life and death, the majority must be three.

Art. V and VI. No prisoner, except in cases of sedition or public conspiracy, shall be executed until one month after his condemnation. In these cases, execution shall be allowed to take place on the day of passing the sentence.

Art. VII. In all cases where there shall be no appeal, the decrees of the court shall be printed and distributed, either at the expence of the accuser, or of government.

Art. VIII. Ordinance of August 24, 1780, shall be in force.

Art. IX. The prisoner to be waited on the day of execution by the proper officer, to see whether he confesses his fault or part of it, in order to find out the accomplices, if any there be.

Art. X. XI. and XII. Contain particular orders in what manner the criminal is to be dealt with after his being condemned.

Captain Robertson, of the ship New-Jersey, on the 10th September, in lat. 40. N. long. 41, 15, W. spoke the ship Frow Maria, from Baltimore, bound to Marseilles, with the loss of her main and mizen mast and head.

October 10. A few nights ago, a fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Doctor Hale, at Tarry-town, which entirely consumed the same, together with all his furniture and effects, notwithstanding every endeavour on the part of the neighbours to suppress the flames. The Doctor had a most providential escape---the beams falling in previous to his discovering the fire, and with the greatest difficulty and risk had only time to save a woman and three children, who were asleep in an adjoining part of the building.---It is supposed the accident happened from fire having been for some time concealed in one of the beams of the chimney.

A *Silver Mine* has, not long since, been discovered in Conway, in Massachusetts; the ore proves very good.---The mine spreads over thirty acres of land.

Some Irish naturalists are endeavouring to prove, that Ireland has been separated from America by some violent shock of nature. A circumstance they adduce, is, their finding the horns of Moose Deer, a species peculiar only to America, many of which are dug up in various parts of that kingdom.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *October* 8.

For the information of our readers we inform them, that the legislature of New-York, at their last sitting, enacted, "That no flaxseed shall be exported from this state to Ireland or Scotland, but what shall be cleansed and put in casks of two sizes only; one of which shall be of the following dimensions, viz. Two feet nine inches long, and 24 inches diameter in each head, and made as nearly strait as possible, which shall contain seven bushels, and shall be made of oak, and the heads of pine or oak, with three hoops on each head, and three hoops on each bilge, and nailed with at least three nails in each head hoop, and three nails in each quarter hoop, with a good lining hoop on each head: The other size shall be made of the like materials, and shall contain three and an half bushels, with the same number of hoops, and shall be nailed in the same manner; and on each cask shall be branded the name of the city or county where cleaned, with the initial letter of the Christian and the Surname at full length of the owner or person who cleaned the same."

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ALSO,

Writing paper, London and Bristol pewter, best Crowley steel, window glass, nails, tin plates, lead, shot, F and FF powder, guns, womens stuff shoes, felt hats, frying pans, sad irons, fine iron wire for card and sieve makers, coarse ditto for tinmen.

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WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his Store in Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-House,

A NEAT assortment of yard wide and 7-eights Irish linens, white and brown Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia ditto, brown and white Raven's duck, Irish and Dutch dowlasses, Scotch shirtings, a linen of a strong fabrick, oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, cotton stripes, white and brown buckrams, brown silesias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, best Baladine sewing silks, scarf twist, worsted, cord and hair ditto for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worsted bindings, shirt buttons, India bandano handkerchiefs, cotton red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, silk Marseilles quilting, Joan's spinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts, double and single worsted damasks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans and fustians, ribbons, lawns, cambricks and long lawns, spades and shovels, frying pans, brass kettles, flat irons, powder and shot, bar lead, red lead, stirrups, bridle bitts, sadlers web, blue plush, silk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, short pipes, best bohea tea.

He has also for sale a quantity of good HAY, well cured, in a barn near this city. ¶

On Wednesday, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, will be sold at public sale,

For FUNDED CERTIFICATES of the state of Pennsylvania,

The following Estates, viz.

A LOT, Stores and Wharff in the city of Philadelphia, on the east side of Water-street, between High-street and Mulberry-street, extending to the river Delaware, 21 feet in breadth on Water-street, subject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds Ten Sillings per annum, now in the tenure of Joseph Mercier.

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, the same being 24 feet in front on Sassafras-street, and 51 feet in depth, with the privilege of a three feet alley, and also of a four feet alley, now in the tenure of George Gosner.

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the west side of Fourth-street from the river Delaware, between Vine and Sassafras-streets, the same being in breadth on Fourth-street 16 feet, and in depth westward to the middle of Brown-street 200 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley, now in the tenure of James Wilson,

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, the same being in breadth on Walnut-street 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet 9 inches, being the north-west corner of Zachary's Court, subject to a groundrent of 40s. per annum, now in the tenure of James Wilkins.

A two story brick House and Lot of Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, the same being in breadth on Walnut-street 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a three feet alley on the west side thereof, subject to a groundrent of 30s. per annum.

A Lot of Ground, situate in the city of Philadelphia, on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets from the river Delaware, containing in front on Walnut-street 23 feet, and in depth on Fifth-street 70 feet, with a one story frame House on the corner, under which is a large cellar lately walled, and on the north end of the lot are three small tenements fronting Fifth-street.

Four Lots of Ground, adjoining the last described, being each of them 19 feet front on Fifth-street, and 51 feet deep; these four lots have on them two or three small frame tenements.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 107 acres, in Abington township, Montgomery county; this land is of a good quality, and has a large proportion of woodland, now in the tenure of Peacock Major.

A moiety of 100 acres of Land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, adjoining lands of James Morris and John Roberts. Oct. 9, 1788.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham, 10th mo. 11, 1788.

Stop Thief.

LAST night the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz. one dark double milled drab great coat, about half worn, one light coloured broad cloth coat, four pair worsted stockings, two silk handkerchiefs, one pair of new calf-skin shoes, one pair of boots; together with a red Morocco pocket-book with a silver clasp, containing several papers of value, amongst which was a promissory note, drawn by Andrew Epple, for 154 dollars, dated September 30, 1788, and payable in 45 days, to Allibone and Paul, or order.

Whoever secures said robbers, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods restored, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

§ JOHN SHOEMAKER.

N. B. The person suspected (to have committed the above robbery) is a wheelbarrow-man, as he left an old wool hat, a blue and drab coloured jacket, a pair of trowsers with one leg made of striped ticking, the other of brown linen, and a new brown linen frock.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Plantation, containing 150 odd acres, situated in Marple township, Chester county, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are on the premises two good stone Houses and Kitchens, with Cellars under them, two good log Barns, Stables, Cowhouses, and springs of good water near each door, with a house over each spring, two young bearing orchards, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and plenty of water for the same, with a sufficient quantity of timber for said plantation, and water in most of the fields, being pleasantly situated, lying on the new road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, near Darby creek, in a good neighbourhood, being a very suitable place for a gentleman's country seat, as the land lies high and healthy, having sundry springs of good water on said premises, also a large run of water goes through the said plantation, with a mill seat thereon.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation, may have peaceable possession by the first day of April next, with an undisputable title. Where credit will be given for part of the purchase money if required. Enquire of the subscriber, living on said plantation. † LAWRENCE HOWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

A correſpondent remarks, that the public creditors, both of this ſtate and the United States, who are citizens of Pennſylvania, were not unrepreſented in the laſt legiſlature, and moſt probably will not be unrepreſented in that juſt choſen---for there were, and he believes will be found in our aſſembly at all times, more public creditors in proportion to the whole houſe, than there are public creditors in the ſtate in proportion to the number of freemen. He acknowledges their unqueſtionable rights, and makes this obſervation with a view to promote general harmony and ſatisfaction. It ſhould be remembered that the domeſtic public creditors have had their whole demands adopted and funded by Pennſylvania, though more than her proportion of the domeſtic debt, which is a proof of the exertions made by this ſtate in behalf of that large and meritorious body of our fellow citizens. Had equal exertions been made throughout the union, thoſe gentlemen would not have had to lament their preſent inconveniences and hardſhips. It will not be improper for us to remember, that the foreign public creditor (alſo the friend in need) is much worſe paid than our own citizens. While we aſſert the claims of thoſe worthy characters who furniſhed their monies for the ſervice of their country—let us be juſt and reaſonable, in admitting the unequalled exertions of our parent ſtate, and the more neglected claims of deſerving foreigners.

We have had great pleaſure in being informed, that three houſes ONLY in this city have ſold, during the preſent year, fifty thouſand yards of linen, made in New-England, all of which have been remitted for, (not by a drain of coin, but) by ſhipments of flour, iron and ſteel. How much muſt have been ſold in ſtates that do not manufacture themſelves. The farmers, the owners of coaſting veſſels, and the American manufacturer have been eſſentially ſerved—A domeſtic trade and navigation, *out of the reach of foreign reſtriction*, has been maintained, and the nurſery for our ſeamen extended.——We alſo learn, that two houſes ONLY have had one thouſand pieces of white callicoes printed, of the moſt ſaleable patterns in the city. A ſcheme, which thus unites the intereſt of the landholdholder, the tenant, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mariner, muſt tend to *public good*. Let us therefore carefully examine into every thing that relates to it, and lay down *one rule* never to be deviated from, THAT WHENEVER WE CAN PURCHASE A HOME MADE ARTICLE, AS LOW AS IT CAN BE IMPORTED, WE WILL DECIDEDLY PREFER IT.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we are able to inform our readers of the further progreſs of reaſon and religion among different ſects of chriſtians. At the annual aſſociation held by the miniſters and members of the BAPTIST church in this city, laſt week, they came to a reſolution to recommend to the congregations under their care, the *diſuſe* of thoſe enemies of the ſouls and bodies of men,—ſpirituous liquors. From the late yearly meeting of the FRIENDS in the city, a recommendation has gone forth to the members of their ſociety, to refrain hereafter, not only from the general uſe, but from the *importaion and ſale* of thoſe liquors, which in their effects upon morals have proved as injurious as war, and upon human life, as deſtructive as the ſword.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, October 2.

"After a checkered journey of many hundred miles, I am ſafely moored at this place. On my way I paſſed by part of the new road now opening thro' Northampton to Tioga. Many of the beach lands thro' which it paſſes are excellent. I find from converſing with the people who have ſettled on beach lands in this county, that they are of the firſt quality, and yield from 30 to 35 buſhels of wheat per acre. They moreover make excellent paſture. There are many hundred thouſand acres of this kind of land on the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, at a little diſtance from the water. The beach is eaſily cleared, for it ſoon rots after it is cut down. When ſplit into ſmall rails it makes good fencing. Where the beaches grow no grubbing is ever neceſſary. I wiſh the farmers who are running to Kentucke could ſee this part of Pennſylvania. Here wheat often ſells for five ſhillings per buſhel, whereas I am told, it now ſells in Kentucke for only one ſhilling. Trout and other choice fiſh abound in all the waters of the country. There is likewiſe plenty of game every where."

We are informed that on Friday, at a very large and reſpectable meeting of the free electors of the county of Philadelphia, held at Germantown, that GEORGE GRAY and ENOCH EDWARDS, Eſquires, were unanimouſly appointed to attend the Fœderal Conference to be held at Lancaſter, for the purpoſe of recommending ſuitable perſons to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, and alſo electors to chuſe the Preſident of the United States.

It muſt give pleaſure to all honeſt fœderal minds to obſerve, that this buſineſs was done openly, at a very public meeting of the county, publicly advertiſed, and that men of reſpectable, eſtabliſhed, unequivocal fœderal characters, were appointed to ſo important a truſt. This appointment wears a very different complexion to what the ſmuggling buſineſs which took place in ſending members to Harriſburgh did, with the oſtenſible pretenſions of procuring amendments, but in fact to form a ticket for repreſentatives in Congreſs. A very curious ſtory indeed, that eight anti-fœderal men ſhould repreſent one of the greateſt fœderal ſtates in the Union!

Major JOHN DOYLE died at Lancaſter on the 2d inſtant. His loſs is greatly regretted by his friends and acquaintance. He was among the firſt who oppoſed the attempts of Britain againſt the liberties of his country, having joined the army at Cambridge, and continued with it until the termination of the war. His virtues as a ſoldier and a citizen demand this ſmall tribute from a friend.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, *October* 2, A. M. 1788.

A motion was made by Mr. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons, in the following words, viz.

WHEREAS the ſevere exaction of the heavy fines incurred under former ſyſtems of Militia Laws, is a great ſource of vexation and oppreſſion to the poor and neceſſitous, without any adequate improvement of the finances of the ſtate.

Reſolved, That the conſideration of a general exoneration of the fines which have been ſo incurred, be recommended to the ſucceeding Houſe of Aſſembly.

It was moved by Mr. M'Lene, and ſeconded by Mr. Kennedy, to ſtrike out the words *a general*, in the foregoing reſolution, and in lieu thereof to inſert the word *an*.---And on the queſtion, Will the Houſe agree to the amendment? It was carried in the affirmative, and the motion, as amended, adopted by the Houſe.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

Addreſs of SAMUEL JONES to the Philadelphia county Society, for promoting Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

Gentlemen,

IN the proſpect now before us, of looſing our ſtaple commodity by means of the Heſſian Fly (unleſs ſowing the yellow-bearded wheat ſhould prove an effectual remedy) it is material to deviſe ſome ſubſtitute that may be productive of caſh, at leaſt to anſwer the unavoidable demands on the farmer, and, if it may be, do ſomething more. For this purpoſe I propoſe raiſing ſheep, which, if I miſtaſte not, will abundantly anſwer the end. We will lay down the neceſſary ſtatement for compariſon, and, that it may be the more eaſily comprehended, we will do it on a ſmall ſcale.

A farmer that ſows 20 acres of winter grain will not, after ſupplying his family with bread, make more than thirty pounds of the remainder of his crop. I will now propoſe that he ſow only 10 acres, ſuppoſe of rye, which, with indian corn and buckwheat as uſual, will more than ſupport his family. The other 10 acres let him lay down with clover, which, with a ſmall help, will paſture him one hundred ſheep, and the profit on theſe will be more than the above thirty pounds, as appears by the following account of expence and profit.

One hundred ſheep, at 9*ſ* is £45. Then		
To intereſt on the ſtock,	£2 14	0
To 10 buſhels of ſalt, at 2*ſ*.	1 0	0
To 6 loads buckwheat ſtraw,*	0 6	0
To 2 loads good hay,	8 0	0
To 100 buſhels Indian corn,	15 0	0
May die of the ſtock 5,	2 5	0
	£29 5	0
Contra.		
By 300 lbs. wool, at 2*ſ*6,	£37 10	0
By 80 lambs, at 7*ſ*6,	30 0	0
By manure made,	10 0	0
Total,	77 10	0
Total expence,	29 5	0
Clear profit,	£48 5	0

This calculation being made, we are ready to anſwer any objection that may be made to any part of it.

Here we ſee that raiſing of ſheep is more productive than that of grain, beſides ſaving the expence of plowing, harveſting and threſhing; which, at the ſame time, it will be much more favourable to our views of manufacturing, and may prove in time (we hope in a ſhort time) the means of ſaving thoſe immenſe ſums of money that are now ſent abroad for woollens of all kinds, beſides populating our country, by keeping thoſe among us that are now forced to ſeek their bread in new ſettlements. If we may depend on the ſouthern ſtates for cotton, to furniſh us with ſummer wear, it is to the middle and northern ſtates we muſt look for our winter clothing. After this manner the loſs of our wheat, if it ſhould be loſt, which uſed to go chiefly for ſpirituous liquors, may prove a bleſſing to us. By theſe means ſhall we become truly independent; and money, by being retained among us, will become plenty, debts public and private will be punctually diſcharged, and our credit will be reſtored and eſtabliſhed on a permanent baſis, at home and abroad.

Thus, gentlemen, are we moved to increaſe our flocks of ſheep, by the lure of gain and the good of our country, not to ſay neceſſity. In this view your memorialiſt has lately made a conſiderable addition to his flock, and means to add 30 or 40 more in a few weeks. Whether we may not in ſome meaſure put a ſtop to ſuch droves of ſheep being taken to market, as we daily ſee, I ſubmit with the above to conſideration.

* *Buckwheat ſtraw is found by experience to anſwer a moſt valuable purpoſe to feed ſheep with during the winter. The method is this. Let the ſtraw, immediately after threſhing, be put up in ſmall ſtacks, with a pole in the middle of each, put a convenient depth in the ground. Let this be done in the paſture field deſigned for tillage the ſpring following, on which they may feed, without doing damage, when the ground is not covered with ſnow. Every day or two let a bucket of brine, made of ſalt and water, be ſprinkled round the bottom of the ſtack, as high as they can reach, or, perhaps it may be better to ſprinkle ſalt among the ſtraw as you make up the ſtack. Whether it may not be better to put the ſtacks in a part of the yard deſigned for the ſheeps uſe, in which they may be put up at night, and turned into the field during the day, prudence, availing itſelf of all circumſtances, will be the beſt judge.*

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To make PUMPKIN YEAST.

CUT the pumpkins in ſlices, and, with a handful of hops, boil it in a ſmall quantity of water, till it is ſoft enough to paſs through a cullender. When ſtrained, put it in an earthen or ſtone jar, with a ſufficient quantity of good yeaſt to ferment it. It will be fit for uſe in a day or two, and will keep a month or ſix weeks. The pumpkins may be ſliced and dried, in order to make it the year round. From experience it is found to be quite equal to the beſt Brewer's yeaſt, for the purpoſe of making bread or family beer.

To make BREAD *without* YEAST, *or the common* LEAVEN.

Take a double handful of fine Indian meal, and mix it thoroughly with a ſmall quantity of boiling water. Then add to it ſome cold water, till the whole is reduced to the temperature of new milk. Mix as much wheat flour with it as will bring it into the conſiſtence of paſte; then ſet it before the fire to riſe, adding to it now and then a little more wheat flour. When it has riſen ſufficiently (which it generally does in five or ſix hours) add as much more wheat flour to it as will bring it into the conſiſtency of doe. Let it ſtand half an hour afterwards by the fire, then make it into a loaf of the common ſize, and bake it. It muſt be baked as ſoon as it is prepared, otherwiſe it is apt to become ſour. Both theſe receipts have been uſed by two experienced houſekeepers in the city of Philadelphia with the moſt deſirable ſucceſs, and the publiſher of them aſſures his countrymen, that he has eaten the bread made with the pumpkin yeaſt, as well as that made with Indian meal, and that he has found them as light, pleaſant and wholeſome as any bread in the world.

The Proprietors of the Philadelphia and New-York

Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their Stages continue ſtarting from the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) and proceed on to Elizabeth-town Point, where paſſengers may have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Bergen-point and go by land to Powles Hook, for which purpoſe a good coach and four good horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from city to city, FOUR SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, and all way paſſengers Four-pence per mile, 150lb. baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

The public may be aſſured that good coaches will be kept, likewiſe good horſes and ſober drivers, by

WILLIAM KERLIN, CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HEARD, JOHN MERCEREAU.

Philadelphia October 10, 1788.

Juſt imported from the Manufactory, and for Sale by

EPHRIAM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe,

JAPANNED clock faces; ſlit pinions and forged work; bench vizes, large and ſmall; engravers; catgut; clock and watch broaches; clock and watch plyers, flat and round noſes; clock and watch hands; large and ſmall turn benches; emery; rottenſtone; crocus; pumiſtone; black wax; bruſhes; clock and watch main ſprings; ground and unground glaſſes; chains; keys and ſeals. A large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. Clocks and watches carefully repaired.

FOR SALE,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years*,

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will be accommodated with lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvements. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Parker*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draught of the land. Enquire of *Moor Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

AN elegant two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot, in Trenton, part of the eſtate of the late William Churchill Houſton, Eſq; deceaſed; the Houſe is 42 by 31 feet, and contains four rooms on each floor, with a good two ſtory brick kitchen adjoining, and cellars under the whole---being accommodated with a good well of water in the yard, handſome garden, ſtables, carriage-houſe, &c. all in complete order. Title indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS, } Executors.
MASKELL EWING, jun. }

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. ‖

Trenton, October 10, 1788.

Chester county, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 23d day of this inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Cheſter townſhip; bounded by lands of David Ogden, lands late of the Widow Robinſon, and fronting on the river Delaware and Cheſter creek, &c. containing 48¾ acres, more or leſs: Said land is of an excellent quality, and nearly all of it good meadow ground. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſtre, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt of October inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 96 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Philip Beery, Henry Charleton, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Dewalt Sampſel, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe-run Tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 1ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres, with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings, amongſt which are a griſt and ſaw-mills. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands late of William Hamilton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlen, Thomas Nixon, and others. Said land is moſtly very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, containing 144¾ acres and 17 perches, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands now or late of John Brannon, John Sellers and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Garret, and to be ſold by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 146¼ acres; bounded by lands of William Bane, David Davis, John Brown and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Ruſſel and Margarate his wife, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, October 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 110 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Taylor, James Milleſon and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nathaniel Jefferſon, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

September 19th, 1788.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ship ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Esq; Commander, from Canton, in China---conſiſting of

Hyſon, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,

At the ſtores of Meſſrs. I. Hazlehurſt, & Co. *in this city,*

On FRIDAY, the 17th inſtant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every ſucceeding week, until the whole is ſold.

The Teas are freſh, and the qualities the ſame as thoſe purchaſed this ſeaſon by the Factors of the Britiſh Eaſt-India Company.

The purchaſers at theſe ſales muſt pay the caſh before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorſed to the ſatisfaction of the owners, and paying the diſcount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1788.

JAMES MILLER,

Having removed from the corner of Gray's alley to the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. *Telfair*, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors nearer Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the bank ſide of the way, has juſt received by the Polly, Capt. Williamſon, from Hull,

A freſh aſſortment of WOOLENS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon-----Conſiſting of

COARSE and fine broadcloths; coatings; blanketings; plain, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins; green, blue, white and drab halfthicks; green, mottled and blue rugs; calimancoes and ſhalloons; with, as uſual, a handſome aſſortment of

CHINTZES and *CALLICOES*, &c. &c.

N. B. He expects an additional aſſortment per the firſt European veſſels. Philadelphia, October 1, 1788.

A large Aſſortment of the Freſheſt

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

With a variety of genuine

Patent Medicines and *Surgeon's Inſtruments,*

Imported in the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, and For SALE on reaſonable terms, by

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST & DRGGIST,

Four doors below the Friend's Meeting-houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Among which are the following, viz.

ESSENCE of burgamot, oil of lavender, genuine red bark, beſt pale bark, cantharides, jallap, opium, rhubarb, ſaffron, ſenna, ſaltpetre------Fraunces female ſtrengthening elixir, Anderſon's and Hooper's pills, Greenhough's tincture and Hemet's eſſence of pearl for the teeth.

He has alſo for ſale---A general aſſortment of Shop Furniture or Doctors uſe, vials, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Niſi Prius on the 20th day of October next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And alſo thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners who are or ſhall be in the gaol of ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the 24th day of September, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Carliſle, October 2, 1788.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of Truſtees of Dickinſon College is to be held at Carliſle, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of November next, agreeable to the charter.

The Truſtees are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of great importance to the inſtitution will then come before them.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *P. pro tem.*

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Friday, the 24th day of October inſtant,

ALL that valuable Plantation, the eſtate of William Wilſon, about 2 miles from Cheſter, containing 232 acres, the half of which is fine timbered land, within half a mile of a good landing on Cheſter creek, where ſhallops, &c. may come, and within half a mile of Cheſter mills. There are on ſaid tract about fourteen acres of good meadow, and a ditch, nearly compleat, that will water twelve acres more; the land is good, and now ſupported with as good fence as any eſtate in Cheſter county; a large brick houſe, barn, out-houſe, and a good ſtone ſpring-houſe near the dwelling. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, and the whole will be ſold ſubject to a ſmall mortgage that may lie over ſome time, if agreeable to the purchaſer. Alſo all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Wilſon, conſiſting of ſtock, farming utenſils, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions will be made known by the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of ſaid Wilſon,

JAMES BERNARD,
† DAVIS BEVAN.

September 26, 1788.

Purſuant to an order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court of Cheſter county, will be ſold upon the premiſes, at vendue, on the 16th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing about 47 acres, whereon is erected a good log Houſe and Barn, part of ſaid Land is good Meadow, alſo a good bearing orchard on the premiſes, and ſufficiency of woodland, the arable land fertile; late the eſtate of WILLIAM CLELAND, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, adminiſtratrix of the ſaid deceaſed.

† ELIZABETH CLELAND, Adminiſtratrix.

FOR SALE, BY

William Adcock,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

A Quantity of Bleached Linens,

The Manufacture of this Country.

A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, as uſual.

Alſo ſundry LOTS on Lombard-ſtreet, beginning at Eleventh-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent.

Cheſter county, September 20, 1788.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Shaw's mills, in the borough of Cheſter, one houſe, lot and wharff, ſituate in the ſaid borough, fronting on Cheſter creek, and bounded by lands of William Siddons, &c. Alſo three twelfth parts of a meſſuage and 175 acres of land, in Concord townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas M'Call, &c. As alſo one equal undivided third part of ſundry meſſuages, and griſt or merchant mill or mills, together with about 60 acres of land thereunto belonging; with a variety of very valuable perſonal property. Taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of John Shaw, deceaſed.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be expoſed to public ſale, one twelfth part of the plantation aforeſaid; alſo one equal undivided other third part of the aforeſaid meſſuages, griſt or merchant mills, and 60 acres of land; as alſo a variety of very valuable perſonal property. Taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of Samuel Shaw.

The aforeſaid mills are ſituate on the tide-water on Cheſter creek, and known by the name of Shaw's mills. They are very large and commodious, and capable of doing as much work in the time as any mill in the ſtate. No expence of land carriage whatſoever attends her, as a veſſel with 1000 buſhels of wheat can come cloſe along ſide of her, and the grain be hoiſted into the mill by buckets, and flour lowered down into the veſſels with the utmoſt diſpatch.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 20th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that very valuable meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 200 acres and three quarters of an acre, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands of Samuel Nutt, William Branſon, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Hockley and wife, at the ſuit of the Contribuors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, September 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Daniel Zerby and others, containing 151 acres or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of George Bowerman: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, September 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on the premiſes, at two o'clock, on Saturday, the firſt day of November next, a meſſuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, in the ſaid county, adjoining lands in the tenure of John Patton, Eſquire, Iſaac Cowpland and others, containing 330 acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances. The ſoil of this farm (being a part of the noted Big Spring tract) is of the beſt quality, about 130 acres are cleared, of which there are 20 acres of watered meadow, and the uncleared land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a new built two ſtory dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large new built barn, an excellent ſtone waſh-houſe, with commodious apartments over it ſufficient to accommodate a ſmall family, a ſmith's ſhop and other buildings, a trout pond ſupplied by a never failing ſpring of excellent water, a lage garden and other conveniencies, late the eſtate of Peter Grub: Taken in execution, and to be ſold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to adjournment will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, the Furnace and Forge commonly known and called Tanton, with all the lands, &c. and all the perſonal eſtate; ſituate in the townſhip of Eveſham, and county of Burlington: Seized as the property of George Haſtings, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

‡ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Burlington, September 24, 1788.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public ſale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee-houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburg, agreeably to the plan of the ſame.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, or certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the ſtate treaſury; and all intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The ſale to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid, and alſo at the houſe of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittſburg.

The Ironmongery buſineſs laetly carried on by *George Roberts*, at the corner of Grindſtone alley, in Market-ſtreet, is continued at the ſame place, by

Roberts & Twamley,

Who have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, Braſs & Copper Wares,

in their extenſive branches.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of Hugh and George Roberts, or to George Roberts, for goods, are deſired to make payment, in order to cloſe thoſe accounts reſpectively.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Cheſter, laſt night, a certain *Thomas M'Cloud*, an Iriſhman, about 6 feet high, appears to be about 30 years of age, brown complexion, ſtraight brown hair; had on an old ſurtout coat, without croſs pockets, his other cloaths but mean, but it is expected will change them. Said M'Cloud had a ſcar on his upper lip, and has a wife living about a mile and a half from Chriſtiana bridge. He was committed for ſtealing horſes, which were found in his cuſtody. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief in the gaol of Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† EDWARD MINSHALL, Conſtable.

October 2, 1788.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold to the higheſt bidder, the following property, late belonging to William Pollard, Eſquire.

No. 1. CALLED Long Meadows. A tract of land lying in late Bedford, now Huntingdon county; granted to Richard Mongle upon application, ſurveyed the 19th day of October, 1775; containing 193 acres and allowance, of which 60 or 80 acres are a fine bottom. On the premiſes there is a ſmall log houſe and barn, five acres of meadow and ten acres of upland cleared, and ſome apple-trees planted. It is ſituate between the Shade and Black Log mountains, and well watered by a ſmall creek running through the middle of the tract: Is diſtant three miles from Cluggage's mill, about eight miles from a landing on Juniata, at the mouth of Aughwick creek, 160 miles from this city, and 50 from the town of Carliſle; is well timbered with oak, hickory, ſugar-maple, &c.

2. Long Edge. A tract of patented land, adjoining the above to the northward; containing 388¼ acres; is much the ſame kind of land, and unimproved.

3. Moore Hill. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 2. to the northward; containing 380 acres and 103 perches, of which there are 22 acres of meadow and 7 acres of upland cleared; one good log ſtable, and one old one on the premiſes. The land is much like No. 2.

4. A tract of land adjoining No. 3, to the northward, granted to James Dalton on location, and ſurveyed the day of 17 ; containing 302 acres and 28 perches; is improved, and much the ſame kind of land as the above deſcribed.

5. Long Pipe. A tract of patented land adjoining No. 4, to the northward; containing 260 acres and 122 perches, of which there are 25 acres of meadow and from 65 to 70 acres of upland cleared. On the premiſes there is a log houſe 50 by 20 feet, no quite finiſhed, a log barn 70 by 35 or 40 feet, about 16 acres are grubbed, and the trees deadened, in order to make meadow, a number of apple and peach trees planted.

6. Ravend. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 5, to the northward; containing 303 acres and 48 perches, and much the ſame kind of land; is unimproved, and about four miles from the landing on Juniata.

7. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 6, to the northward; containing 184 acres and 122 perches; is unimproved.

The foregoing tracts have been occupied as one farm for a number of years.

8. A valuable body of land, containing 31000 acres, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Jefferſon, on the north ſide of Green or Buffaloe river, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſurveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of ſundry Treaſury warrants, entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a ſquare, ſaid to abound with timber, and to be plentifully ſupplied with water from ſtreams which paſs through it and fall into Buffaloe river----a plan whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following repreſentation of Buffaloe river, in his topographical deſcription of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe river falls into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide of it, at the diſtance of 925 miles from Fort Pitt. It is a very conſiderable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus and barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The ſtream is moderate; the lands on both ſides of this river are of a moſt luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and uſeful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several perſons who have aſcended this river ſay, that ſalt ſprings, coal, lime and free-ſtone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places."

9. An undivided ninth part of 90000 acres of land, ſituate in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Cumberland river, and about three or four miles therefrom, on the north ſide, in the ſtate of Virginia; was ſurveyed the 30th Auguſt, 1785, and patented to Doctor Thomas Say.

10. A tract of patented land, in Harriſon county, ſtate of Virginia, lying on Hughes's river; was ſurveyed and patented by virtue of a land-office and treaſury warrant No. 18308, containing 1500 acres.

11. A tract of cripple and cedar ſwamp, containing 63 acres, ſituate on Squacum creek, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A Sheriff's deed, dated the 25th of May 1770, is held for this tract.

12. The life-eſtate of William Pollard to one half of a lot of ground, containing in breadth north and ſouth on Front-ſtreet continued in the Northern-Liberties 88 feet, and in depth eaſt and weſt 149 feet; bounded eaſtward by Front-ſtreet, northward, weſtward and ſouthward by ground late of Thomas Green; is commonly known by the name of the Sugar-houſe lot.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſome Pennſylvania Certificates, Continental Certificates and Facilities. R. R.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1788.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, containing 272¼ acres of deeded land, whereof 150 acres are yet woodland. Thereon is 16 acres of well watered meadow and more may be made, 30 acres of winter grain ſowed in the ground, a Griſt and Saw-mill, on a branch of Manakeſy creek, running through ſaid land, alſo three dwelling Houſes, by each of them is a ſpring, a Barn, Stables and Tanyard, two good orchards of 520 bearing apple trees. This Plantation lies in a well inhabited neighbourhood, on two public croſſing roads, fit for a ſtore or tavern, 10 miles from Eaſton, 8 from Bethlehem, and 4 from Nazareth. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply for terms, which ſhall be reaſonable, to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

September 20, 1788. ‡ JESSE JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,

Who has upwards of three years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.